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CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND HOMEOWNERSHIP

National vacancy rates in the first quarter 2002 were 9.1 percent in rental housing and 1.7 percent in homeowner housing, the Department of Commerces Census Bureau announced today. The Census Bureau said that both the rental and homeowner vacancy rates increased from the corresponding rates last year. While the homeowner vacancy rate decreased since last quarter, the rental vacancy rate did not change significantly during the same time period.

Table 1. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates for the United States: 1984 to 2002 (in percent)

	Rental vacancy rate					Homeowner	vacancy rate	
Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	\downarrow				\downarrow			
2002	9.1				1.7			
2001	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
2000	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
1999	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
1998	7.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
1997	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
1996	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
1995	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
1994	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
1993 ^r	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1993	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1992	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
1991	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
1990	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
1989 ^r	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.1	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
1989	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
1988	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
1987	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
1986	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
1985	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
1984	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7

^rRevised.

For rental housing, the vacancy rates outside metropolitan areas (MAs), 10.0 percent, and in central cities, 9.5 percent, were higher than the rate in the suburbs, 8.4 percent, which was also the lowest rate. The 10.0 percent and the 9.5 percent figures were not significantly different from each other. The rental vacancy rates in central cities, 9.5 percent and in the suburbs, 8.4 percent, were higher than the respective rates last year, while the rate outside MAs did not change significantly.

The homeowner vacancy rate was lowest in the suburbs, 1.4 percent. Only the homeowner vacancy rate in the suburbs was higher than last year, while rates in other areas did not change significantly.

Among regions, the rental vacancy rate was highest in the South, 11.9 percent, and lowest in the Northeast, 5.8 percent. The Midwest, 10.3 percent, and the West, 7.0 percent, were higher than the corresponding rates last year, while other regions were not significantly different.

The Northeast, 1.2 percent, had the lowest homeowner vacancy rate. The homeowner vacancy rate in the Midwest, 1.8 percent, was higher than last year, while rates in other regions did not change significantly during the same time period.

Table 2. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates by Area: First Quarter 2002 and 2001 (in percent)

	Rental vacancy rates]	Homeowner	vacancy rate	es
Area	First Quarter 2002	First Quarter 2001	Standard error on 2002 rate	Standard error on differ- ence	First Quarter 2002	First Quarter 2001	Standard error on 2002 rate	Standard error on differ- ence
United States	9.1	8.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.5	(z)	0.1
InsideMAs	9.0	7.8	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.1
In central cities	9.5	8.3	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2
Not in central cities (suburbs)	8.4	7.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
Outside MAs	10.0	10.2	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.2
Northeast	5.8	5.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2
Midwest	10.3	8.9	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.2
South	11.9	11.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.1
West	7.0	5.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2

⁽z) Less than 0.05.

There were an estimated 122.9 million housing units in the United States in the first quarter 2002. Approximately 108.1 million housing units were occupied; 73.3 million by owners and 34.8 million by renters. While the number of owner-occupied units increased, the number of renter-occupied units did not change significantly since last year. Of the 14.8 million vacant housing units, 11.3 million were for year-round use. Approximately 3.5 million of the year-round vacant units were for rent, 1.3 million were for sale only, and the remaining 6.5 million units were vacant for a variety of reasons.

Table 3. Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States: First Quarter 2002 and 2001

(Estimates are in thousands and may not add to total, due to rounding)

Туре	First Quarter 2002	First Quarter 2001	Standard error on 2002 Estimate	Standard error on difference	Percent of total (2002)
All housing units	122,885	121,148	214	315	100
Occupied	108,120	106,794	226	332	88
Owner	73,327 34,793	72,131 34,663	228 184	334 269	60 28
Vacant	14,765	14,354	128	186	12
Year-round	11,259	10,813	113	164	9
For rent	3,539	3,135	65	92	3
For sale only	1,253	1,141	39	55	1
Other	6,467	6,537	87	128	5
Seasonal	3,506	3,541	64	95	3

The first quarter 2002 homeownership rate, 67.8 percent, was not significantly different from the rate of 67.5 percent last year or from 68.0 percent last quarter.

Table 4. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1980 to 2002

(in percent)

(in percent)						
Year	Homeownership Rates ¹					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth		
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter		
2002	67.8					
2001	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.0		
2000	67.1	67.2	67.7	67.5		
1999	66.7	66.6	67.0	66.9		
1998	65.9	66.0	66.8	66.4		
1997	65.4	65.7	66.0	65.7		
1996	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.4		
1995	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.1		
1994	63.8	63.8	64.1	64.2		
1993 ^r	63.7	63.9	64.2	64.2		
1993	64.2	64.4	64.7	64.6		
1992	64.0	63.9	64.3	64.4		
1991	63.9	63.9	64.2	64.2		
1990	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1		
1989 ^r	63.9	63.8	64.1	63.8		
1989	63.9	63.9	64.0	63.8		
1988	63.7	63.7	64.0	63.8		
1987	63.8	63.8	64.2	64.1		
1986	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.9		
1985	64.1	64.1	63.9	63.5		
1984	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.1		
1983	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.4		
1982	64.8	64.9	64.9	64.5		
1981	65.6	65.3	65.6	65.2		
1980	65.5	65.5	65.8	65.5		

¹Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.2 percent.

^rRevised.

Table 4SA shows the seasonally adjusted homeownership rates for the United States from 1980 to the present. (Research has shown that seasonality for homeownership rates is present.) The seasonally adjusted homeownership rate, 67.9 percent, for the first quarter 2002, was not significantly different from the corresponding rates for last quarter or last year.

Table 4SA. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1980 to 2002 Seasonally Adjusted (in percent)

Scasonary Aujusteu	(m percent)						
Year	Homeownership Rates ² (Seasonally Adjusted)						
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter			
2002	67.9						
		67.0	67.0	69.0			
2001	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0			
2000	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5			
1999	66.8	66.7	66.8	^r 66.9			
1998	66.0	66.1	66.6	66.5			
1997	65.5	65.8	65.8	65.7			
1996	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.4			
1995	64.4	64.8	64.8	65.1			
1994	64.0	63.9	63.9	64.1			
1993 ^r	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.1			
1993	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			
1992	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.3			
1991	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.1			
1990	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.0			
1989 ^r	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.7			
1989	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			
1988	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.8			
1987	63.9	63.9	64.1	64.1			
1986	63.7	63.8	63.7	63.9			
1985	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.6			
1984	64.6	64.6	64.5	64.2			
1983	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.5			
1982	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.6			
1981	65.6	65.4	65.4	65.3			
1980	65.5	65.6	65.6	65.6			
		55.5	55.5	1 23.3			

²Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.2 percent.

⁽NA) Not Applicable, only the revised series for 1989 and 1993 were used in calculating the seasonality adjustment. ^rRevised.

During the first quarter 2002, the homeownership rate was highest in the Midwest, 73.1 percent, and lowest in the West, 62.2 percent. None of the homeownership rates by region changed significantly from the respective rates last year or last quarter.

Table 5. Homeownership Rates for the United States and Regions:

1998 to 2002 (in percent)

1998 to 2002 (III pe	Homeownership Rates ³						
Year/Quarter	United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West		
2002							
First Quarter	67.8	63.9	73.1	69.9	62.2		
2001							
Fourth Quarter	68.0	64.0	73.5	70.1	62.3		
Third Quarter	68.1	64.1	72.9	70.1	63.1		
Second Quarter	67.7	63.2	72.7	69.7	62.9		
First Quarter	67.5	63.6	73.2	69.3	62.0		
2000							
Fourth Quarter	67.5	63.2	73.1	69.8	61.6		
Third Quarter	67.7	63.9	72.9	69.7	62.2		
Second Quarter	67.2	63.4	72.2	69.2	61.9		
First Quarter	67.1	63.3	72.2	69.5	61.3		
1999							
Fourth Quarter	66.9	63.2	72.5	69.1	60.6		
Third Quarter	67.0	63.6	72.1	69.3	60.8		
Second Quarter	66.6	62.8	71.2	68.9	61.3		
First Quarter	66.7	62.7	71.2	69.2	61.0		
1998							
Fourth Quarter	66.4	62.0	71.5	69.0	60.4		
Third Quarter	66.8	63.4	71.7	68.8	61.1		
Second Quarter	66.0	62.7	70.3	68.4	60.3		
First Quarter	65.9	62.4	70.6	68.2	60.1		

³Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by region generally are 0.5 percent.

The homeownership rates by age of householder ranged from 80.9 percent for the 65 years and over, to 41.0 percent for the under 35 years age group for the first quarter 2002. None of the homeownership rates for first quarter 2002 by age of householder changed significantly from the corresponding rates last year.

Table 6. Homeownership Rates by Age of Householder: 1998 to 2002 (in percent)

	Homeownership Rates ⁴						
Year/Quarter					<u> </u>	T	
	United	Under	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 years	
	States	35 years	years	years	years	and over	
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
2002							
First Quarter	67.8	41.0	68.6	76.0	80.8	80.9	
2001							
2001 Fourth Quarter	68.0	42.2	68.2	76.2	81.4	80.7	
Third Quarter	68.1	41.6	68.6	77.1	81.6	80.3	
Second Quarter	67.7	40.8	68.1	77.2	81.5	79.7	
First Quarter	67.5	40.4	68.1	76.5	80.8	80.7	
2000							
Fourth Quarter	67.5	41.2	68.3	76.4	80.2	80.4	
Third Quarter	67.7	41.1	68.4	76.8	80.1	80.7	
Second Quarter	67.2	40.2	67.5	76.7	80.3	80.3	
First Quarter	67.1	40.5	67.3	76.0	80.8	80.1	
1999							
Fourth Quarter	66.9	40.3	67.9	75.2	81.3	79.6	
Third Quarter	67.0	40.1	67.4	76.3	80.7	80.8	
Second Quarter	66.6	39.1	66.5	76.4	80.8	80.4	
First Quarter	66.7	39.4	67.0	76.2	81.1	79.8	
1998							
Fourth Quarter	66.4	39.6	67.6	74.9	81.7	79.2	
Third Quarter	66.8	39.5	67.8	76.3	81.1	79.7	
Second Quarter	66.0	39.3	66.2	75.5	80.4	79.2	
First Quarter	65.9	39.0	65.9	75.9	80.3	79.1	

⁴Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by age of householder generally are 0.4 percent.

The rates for racial and ethnic homeownership for the first quarter 2002 ranged from 74.3 percent for White non-Hispanic householders to 47.6 percent for Hispanic householders. The rate for Hispanic householders, 47.6 percent, was higher than 46.1 percent shown in the first quarter 2001. The rates for other racial categories remained statistically unchanged from their respective rates a year ago.

Table 7. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 1998 to 2002 (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ⁵						
	U.S. Total	White, total	White, Non- Hispanic	Black, total	Other Race, total	Hispanic ⁶ , total	
2002							
First Quarter	67.8	71.6	74.3	48.0	53.7	47.6	
2001							
Fourth Quarter	68.0	71.8	74.4	48.1	53.2	48.8	
Third Quarter	68.1	71.9	74.6	47.5	54.4	48.1	
Second Quarter	67.7	71.3	74.1	47.9	55.2	46.1	
First Quarter	67.5	71.3	74.0	47.5	53.9	46.1	
2000							
Fourth Quarter	67.5	71.2	73.9	47.8	52.4	47.5	
Third Quarter	67.7	71.5	74.3	46.8	53.9	46.7	
Second Quarter	67.2	70.9	73.7	46.7	54.4	45.4	
First Quarter	67.1	70.7	73.4	47.4	53.6	45.7	
1999							
Fourth Quarter	66.9	70.5	73.3	46.8	54.3	45.5	
Third Quarter	67.0	70.7	73.5	46.6	54.5	45.5	
Second Quarter	66.6	70.4	73.2	45.3	53.2	44.9	
First Quarter	66.7	70.3	72.8	46.3	52.8	46.2	
1998							
Fourth Quarter	66.4	70.1	72.6	45.9	52.7	45.7	
Third Quarter	66.8	70.4	73.1	46.6	53.6	44.9	
Second Quarter	66.0	69.7	72.5	44.7	53.5	43.9	
First Quarter	65.9	69.6	72.1	45.2	52.3	44.4	

⁵Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by race and ethnicity of householder generally are 0.2 percent for White and White non-Hispanic householders, 0.5 percent for Black householders, 1.0 percent for Other Race householders, and 0.7 percent for Hispanic householders.

⁶Hispanics may be of any race.

The homeownership rate for households with incomes greater than or equal to the median family income did not change significantly since last year. The rate for households with incomes less than the median family income increased from 51.6 percent to 52.3 percent, during the same time period.

Table 8. Homeownership Rates by Family Income: 1998 to 2002 (in percent)

Homeownership Rates ⁷								
Year/Quarter	United States	Households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income ⁸	Households with family income less than the median family income					
2002								
First Quarter	67.8	82.1	52.3					
2001								
Fourth Quarter	68.0	82.2	53.0					
Third Quarter	68.1	82.2	52.6					
Second Quarter	67.7	82.0	51.7					
First Quarter	67.5	81.7	51.6					
2000								
Fourth Quarter	67.5	81.6	51.8					
Third Quarter	67.7	81.7	52.2					
Second Quarter	67.2	81.8	50.8					
First Quarter	67.1	81.4	51.4					
1999								
Fourth Quarter	66.9	81.6	51.2					
Third Quarter	67.0	81.7	51.4					
Second Quarter	66.6	81.5	50.8					
First Quarter	66.7	81.1	51.2					
1998								
Fourth Quarter	66.4	80.7	51.1					
Third Quarter	66.8	81.6	51.1					
Second Quarter	66.0	80.7	50.0					
First Quarter	65.9	80.7	50.2					

⁷Standard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by family income generally are 0.3 percent.

⁸Based on families or primary individuals reporting income.

Note: This press release along with more detailed data are available on the Internet. Our Internet address is: www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html

The estimates in this release are based on a sample survey and therefore are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. Sampling error is a result of not surveying the entire population. Non-sampling error occurs because accurate information cannot always be obtained. The standard errors provided in the tables are primarily measures of sampling error.

Standard errors are used to: 1) measure the accuracy of the survey estimates, and 2) draw inferences from the survey data. For example, the standard error on the estimated rental vacancy rate of 9.1 percent is 0.2 percentage points. Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 8.8 percent to 9.4 percent; i.e., the interval $9.1 \pm (1.6 \times 0.2)$ percentage points. Thus, one can say with about 90-percent confidence that the average rental vacancy rate derived from all possible samples is included in this confidence interval. Statements about differences are made only when the 90-percent confidence interval on the estimated difference does not include zero.